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price whose affairs are conducted on a large scale." Mr. DARWIN P. KINGSEY as a candidate for President would stand for something more than recognized administrative ability and familiarity with the management of large affairs. He would stand for a distinct theory of world federation and of the future relations of the United States to an all embracing supergovernment—a supergovernment in comparison with which the supergovernment dreamed of by Woodrow Wilson would be as Cheesecake Creek is to the mighty Amazon.

We violate no confidence when we say this. Mr. KINGSEY has said it himself, and said it in THE SUN. As long ago as January of 1915 he proposed in this newspaper a plan for the reorganization of the world as a Federation of Nations, the several nations to bear practically the same relation to the central authority or supergovernment as the States of the Union bear to our Federal Government. There can be no doubt of the definiteness of his plan. We quote Mr. KINGSEY's own language:

"We have in our own Constitution a model for the world in this particular, at least; viz., a citizenship which reconciles and controls all the conflicts of lesser citizenships. Our own form of government suggests what we should do. We should offer to mediate on the basis of a world embracing federation in which this world citizenship shall be recognized. In this federation (not confederation) the central authority should operate directly on the individual and not on the nations as corporations."

Mr. KINGSEY foresees that the spirit of nationalism, the pride of American independence, might find objections to the comprehensive scheme of world reorganization he proposed five years ago. He met the inevitable objections with the spirited argument here reproduced:

"The only thing to be sacrificed to pride; the only thing to be destroyed is the cruel lie which lives in the existing conception of national sovereignty. . . . Immediately one says 'The suggestion is Utopian; it is most desirable, but utterly impossible of achievement.' But is it? May it not be almost as easy and as simple as Columbus's demonstration of how to make an egg stand on end? With the example of this Republic before us, in which forty-eight States retain their local government, their local pride, their local institutions, even their local ambitions, and are nevertheless happy, progressive and reasonably just to each other under the aegis of the Constitution, is it visionary to claim that the same thing can be done by a dozen nations if the people of those nations really want it done?"

It will be observed that this conception, whatever may be thought of its boldness or its practical merits, was Mr. DARWIN P. KINGSEY's own. Years before President Wilson became interested in visions of supergovernment, Mr. KINGSEY was propounding ideas beside which Mr. Wilson's League and covenant are pale gray and conventionally conservative. He actually, on January 1, 1915, advised President Wilson "immediately to call together representatives of all civilized and neutral nations and with them formulate a plan." "In the name of our own liberty and for the sake of suffering mankind," said Mr. KINGSEY, "President Wilson should act at once."

More than two years later, on February 7, 1917, twenty-two months before President Wilson sailed on the George Washington to attempt an enterprise far less ambitious and revolutionary than Mr. KINGSEY's, that gentleman was still insisting on the desirability and practicability of a World Federation modeled after the American Union. He wrote:

"Neither you nor any other opponent of the League to Enforce Peace has used the strongest argument against it . . . that the proposed league would be a confederation and not a federation. It would create a central authority representing the nation members as corporations; it would not represent the people, or act directly on them. . . . Therefore it is that some of us hope for a real federation, first of the English speaking peoples of the world, then an extension that will include democracies willing to accept the principles of the federation, just as the States successively entered the Union, beginning with Vermont in 1791. Formed to-day, such a federation could command peace."

There can be no doubt of the solidity of Mr. KINGSEY's convictions on the subject of a federated world or of the courage of his utterance. The only doubt is as to the possibility of drawing a Republican platform after the manifestations of American sentiment which we have had since the surrender of sovereignty really means—upon which Mr. KINGSEY could conscientiously stand, if nominated, or which he could defend on the stump.

The Dutch Are Holding Holland.
Holland has done what everybody expected she would do; the Government has refused to comply with the request of the Allies for the person of the expatriate at Amerongen.

How are the Allies to enforce their demand? Will they invade the Netherlands, crush Dutch resistance and drag the former Emperor to London? Certainly not. Nor will the Allies abduct the man who once was King. Their present plight is mildly amusing.

If they use force to arrest WILLIAM it will not be amusing. If they are embarrassed now, resort to violence to get the Hohenzollerns to vegetate in Count von Bismarck's castle could only cause them greater embarrassment.

Perhaps the Allies will put pressure on republican Germany to demand WILLIAM from Holland. This course would not be free from danger; already the Ebert Government has endeavored a long time, as the lives of revolutionary governments go, but it cannot stand everything.

Yet Holland has actually done the Allies a good turn. The politicians who made his punishment part of their after war programme would be greatly inconvenienced if he were handed over to them. And with what foreboding they must watch the news from Amerongen, dreading that one day it may contain the fatal message: "Make ready the trial room; I come to face my accusers!"

Another Discouraging Economist.
Have high prices come to stay? This question, which disturbs many minds that are ruffled by discussion of the reality of the unseen or of the true message of Greek art, is answered in the affirmative by Professor E. R. A. SELIGMAN in the Columbia University *Alumni News*. There is a little hope, this political economist says, but not much.

To begin with, prices are high all over the world. They were caused by the war's disturbing effect on capital and labor, the enormous expansion of credit "which works in the same direction as currency in increasing prices." There is profiteering, says Mr. SELIGMAN, but the root of the trouble goes further down than that. Prices are to stay up, the professor believes, because the standard of living among the working population has risen, and to this situation all else must be readjusted.

When it comes to the remedies which might produce partial relief, Mr. SELIGMAN suggests "a well considered policy of industrial democracy which will give the laborer a new hope and new incentive." What this exactly means we do not know. The cold figures, gathered in all States from all industries, show that labor's pay has doubled, has gone up faster than the cost of living. If this has failed to be an incentive what would prove to be?

Mr. SELIGMAN also suggests that the world "speed the resumption and restoration of normal industry" and that thrift be used. This would "set into motion some fundamental forces which will reduce prices." Quite true; but whenever greater production is urged the unions ask for higher wages and shorter hours. And the employers yield. The garment maker raises wages because the building trades workers' wives will pay the extra price added to the tag on the suit. The building trades raise wages because the garment workers will pay high rent for a new apartment. The whole economic world is interlocked, and each extravagance produces another. Everybody pays, but the people who are pinched are the unorganized and inarticulate people who represent, in every land, the intelligence and the hope of nations.

Prices are still going up, and some of the persons who have been hit hardest seem glad of it. They think that national extravagance is like a boil and that it will be best to have it come to a head as soon as it will. No economic expert has yet exhibited a lance which would surely cure it.

Bryan on Cummings.
Mr. BRYAN, who evidently believes that the Democratic party has accepted him once more for its spiritual leader, if not for its next Presidential candidate, has begun to issue orders. The first prominent Democrat to arouse his attention is none less than the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, HOMER CUMMINGS, who is thus denounced:

"If that is CUMMINGS's attitude he'll never be chairman of the Democratic Committee again if I can help it."

What did the wretched CUMMINGS say to deserve this? He made a speech in Newark on Tuesday night at a dinner in honor of Governor EDWARDS, the foe of the Eighteenth Amendment, and he said:

"Nothing has been more compelling or intensely dramatic in the past few months than the triumphal march in New Jersey. I am supremely confident that the manner in which Governor EDWARDS will administer his office will get the loyal and abiding support of the people."

And a moment later:

"I trust that I may not be misunderstood when I say that the democracy of America is exceedingly interested in Governor EDWARDS and his policies."

If the Hon. EDWARD I. EDWARDS had run on a platform of platitudes the remarks of Chairman CUMMINGS would be platitudinous; but everybody from the Barbary Coast to South street thinks of EDWARDS as a knight upon whose shield is a schooner rampant in a field of foam, and the motto "Let's have another." He is the antithesis of ANDERSON. He is the brass rail upon whom the thirsty lean for the future. He is an honest statesman in that he is trying to carry out his election promises.

So CUMMINGS, who might have dodged the dinner or pleaded with the diners to forget the rare old ales of Hudson county and live an ideal life, is condemned by BRYAN for saying nice but imperfectly guarded things about the Democratic Governor of a doubtful State. On the subject

of EDWARDS himself BRYAN is even more emphatic: "If Nebraska instructs for EDWARDS I'll never be a delegate to the national convention."

A lot of Democratic candidates will therefore hope that Nebraska instructs for EDWARDS.

Is This the Beginning of the End of Aldermen?
The only statesman in New Jersey who is trying to make the Eighteenth Amendment popular is the Hon. ABRAHAM KAMERLING, Alderman for the First ward of Paterson. We do not know his politics. It may be that he belongs to the party to which Mr. Hoover is passionately attached. But the issue in Paterson is non-partisan. ABRAHAM KAMERLING wishes to abolish his own board and to that end he introduced the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that the Eighteenth Amendment is now in effect and that the office of Aldermen under the present condition is useless, be it

"Resolved, That we, the honorable Board of Aldermen, request our local representatives at Trenton to have introduced at the present session a bill abolishing the local Board of Aldermen."

It was while living in Augusta that Mr. Munsey conceived the idea of establishing a weekly periodical for boys, which unlike other juvenile publications of the time should contain stories of red blooded American youth, the kind of stories, in fact, that Mr. Munsey knew most boys wanted to read. This idea was a novel one, but the manner in which it was carried out was even more unusual. He had little money, but a convincing manner and unlimited energy and courage. How he went to New York and succeeded in making his dream a reality is in itself most absorbing story. Mr. Munsey's last years were a little book about it for private circulation and in some other and more pretentious novels which he afterward published he made use of some of his experiences in this undertaking.

The *Golden Argosy*, as the juvenile publication was called, was an immediate success. It was followed by the establishment of *Munsey's Weekly*, afterward made a monthly publication, which was the first popular periodical of its kind published in America. From that time Mr. Munsey was winning his way into financial independence by many business ventures, assumed a place in New York among its most influential and most successful business men.

Always Mr. Munsey has been a man of originality and with a remarkable knowledge of what the people want and how they look upon all things. What his plans are with relation to the *New York Herald* he has not yet made known. His editorial of this *SUN*, which when he took it over was living largely upon its past reputation, has demonstrated his ability to produce the kind of a newspaper the people want. He has reinstated it in popular esteem, has made it a fearless and forceful newspaper, one of the best edited and most complete in every respect in the country. The *Herald* has always been a field distinctly his own. Until the time when he took it over, it was a newspaper of the past, a newspaper of the kind of a newspaper the people want. He has reinstated it in popular esteem, has made it a fearless and forceful newspaper, one of the best edited and most complete in every respect in the country.

"Can this be true or was the speaker mistaken in his premises or misinformed?"

The lecturer and writer on religious, ethical and kindred subjects was mistaken, or misinformed, or uninformed. The Buford's passengers enjoyed every right, privilege and benefit provided by American law. The Supreme Court itself was invoked in their behalf. What happened to them happened in strict conformity with the law and its processes.

How far wrong this lecturer on religious and ethical subjects was in his statements generally is shown by his declaration that the Buford's passengers didn't have a chance to say what they really thought, when everybody else knows the cause of their deportation from this Republic lay in the fact that they said exactly what they really thought and were caught at it.

The Sale of the "New York Herald."
From the *Journal* (N. Y.) Evening Journal.
The purchase by Frank A. Munsey of the *New York Herald* is one of the most unusual newspaper deals noted in this country because it is understood that the *Herald* was sold without the usual consideration with the *SUN*, which is already owned by Mr. Munsey. Therefore Mr. Munsey will be conducting two newspapers in the same city, and consequently will be competing with himself.

However, the *Herald* has a constituency that probably does not support any other newspaper, and by its purchase Mr. Munsey is able to reach and influence the vast majority of the readers of the *Herald* and the *SUN* in New York city newspaper readers than any other metropolitan publisher, not excepting Hearst, who owns newspaper properties in other cities but has not undertaken to manage two newspapers in the same city.

Despatches announcing the sale of the *Herald* do not state the amount paid, or how long it was held, or the story of a syndicate which many years ago was formed to purchase the *Herald* regardless of price, and when all was ready a cablegram was sent to James Gordon Bennett at Paris which read: "Will you sell the *Herald*; if so, what is the price?"

Back came the answer: "The *Herald* is for sale. The price is two cents."

This ended the most ambitious effort to buy the *Herald*, and James Gordon Bennett retained control until his death.

Changes in Newspapers.
From the *Morning News*, Wilmington, Del.
For eighty-five years the name of Bennett was associated with the making of newspapers in this country. Now the race of Bennetts has passed and the valuable properties built up during more than two-thirds of a century pass into the hands of another, it is a long call from the days when James Gordon Bennett began his newspaper career in Philadelphia, later moving to New York to lay the foundations for the great paper of his time and during the time of his son, who succeeded him.

The first newspaper printed by James Gordon Bennett was insignificant when compared with the papers of to-day; yet in its day and generation it was a great project. The *New York Herald* was the pioneer in gathering the news of the world at first hand by means of its own special correspondents. It sprang into prominence during the civil war by sending three score of its special writers to the scenes of activity; it brought about the discovery of Livingston; it sent the first expedition to the north pole; it stood first in respect to marine advices; it covered the entire world in respect to news. It was the first great newspaper in New York city to realize that the centre of activity was moving "up town," and it built its new building in a section hardly known at the time to many New Yorkers.

It was one of the first—if not the first—of the great papers to print war

and other maps, a feature which at one time was looked upon as a joke. In the gathering of news no money was spared, and in 1893 its representative in Cuban waters paid \$15,000 in gold to send to his paper the story of the naval battle of Santiago.

It is not necessary at this time to refer to all the methods and incidents in the life of the *New York Herald*. Its achievements as a news gatherer tell the story. Now it passes into the keeping of Frank A. Munsey.

THE *SUN*, the *Philadelphia Ledger* and the *Baltimore Sun*, old time newspapers with a family and personal character, have gone into new hands. The Dana, George W. Childs and the Abels have passed out of sight as newspaper men, and the generation of to-day knows only of them from hearsay. There are not many to-day who recall Horace Greeley, Samuel Bowles the first, Thurlow Weed, John W. Forney, Stilson Hutchins and scores of other men known in their time as being really the papers they produced. Marne Henry Waterston is practically the last editorial writer of the days of long ago who is known by name, and the *Louisville Courier Journal* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* are the only papers of the "waterston" paper. Editorial writers of to-day are mostly unknown, even by name, to their readers. They are lost in the great shuffle.

A Prediction.
From the *Brooklyn Daily Enterprise*.
Mr. Munsey, a remarkable figure in American journalism, may be counted upon to put new vitality into the *Herald* and restore it to its old time eminence.

CANOPUS ON VIEW.
The Greatest of Stars a Brilliant Spectacle in Florida Skies.
To the Editor of THE *SUN*—Sir: An inspiring and brilliant spectacle to the Northern visitor to the cloudless southern skies of these beautiful winter nights is Canopus, the greatest of stars in the universe to the human eye. The fascination never tires of the dark blue velvet spread over the Gulf and through which stars and planets glow more intense in their gold and gemlike hues. St. Petersburg must be favored and somewhat nearer to St. Petersburg than the country elsewhere for it presents in these first months of the year the most distinct northerly view of Canopus.

It describes the highest arc at this period, rising in the southeast a little before 8 in the evening in a low and graceful meteoric curve on the southern horizon, and setting as the earth turns in about six hours in the southwest. For the remainder of the year it is not visible in the United States.

Unknown to northern skies, Canopus was the birth star of Alexander the Great and was also a thousand years later that of Mahomet; and in the past 5,000 years the great events of all the world's civilizations have been but the brief incidents of yesterday in the course of this Titan giant orb. Its green and crimson flashes that sparkle to the star gazer's view have been, it is estimated, more than 300 years, with all the speed of light, in reaching the earth. The distance, as astronomers calculate, before Virginia Dare, the first white child in this country, was born in Virginia.

The volume of Canopus is thousands of times greater than our own sun, say authorities. If it were to occupy the sun's place, the centre of the solar system, when it rose on the horizon beyond Brooklyn Bridges its huge bulk would fill two-thirds of the space to the zenith, and our little speck of dust would be buried or blotted out of existence forthwith, with barely a visible flash, like the small insect that strays by chance within the globe of an electric arc light. The orbit of the entire solar system, which is surmised to be a grand procession around the famous furnace, it is hoped will even in the remote, incalculable future retain a circumspiral and courteous direction.

H. S. FULLER.
St. Petersburg, Fla., January 22.

THE GAS ATTACK GOES ON.
Another Effort to Protect Riverside Drive From New Jersey Fumes.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE *SUN*—Sir: Factories on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River are still sending over poisonous gases to make life unpleasant for the residents of Riverside Drive and the adjacent side streets in spite of all that has been said and done to abate this nuisance. Let those who have been fighting against this evil not lose hope, however, for on Saturday there will be an adjourned hearing before the State Health Commissioner in the matter of complaints against several plants in Edgewater accused of sending acid fumes over to the New York side of the river, and some definite action may be taken to stop it.

This is a matter of long standing and has caused friction in the past between officials of the States of New Jersey and New York, particularly a few years ago when the New York State Health Commissioner was ordered to investigate and file a report on the subject. As a result of his findings on February 7, 1915, application was made to the United States Supreme Court to enjoin the *Boyle Perry Chemical Company* and a dozen other manufacturing concerns from permitting their factories to emit smoke, fumes and noxious and poisonous gases, vapors and odors offending the olfactory senses and endangering the health of residents on Riverside Drive. New York won the first skirmish when the Supreme Court issued a ruling against a number of plants to show cause why an injunction should not be issued.

Obviously all this work has been in vain, for the nuisance still continues. Perhaps the same plants are not responsible for the disagreeable conditions now prevailing, but if not other plants are and the cudgels must be taken up against them. Perhaps it would be a good idea to have the officials of these plants spend a night at Riverside Park and inhale the fumes wafted over on the wings of a west wind.

New York, January 23.

Impugning Two Socialists' Names.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE *SUN*—Sir: The writer is somewhat anxious to know what were the original names of the two socialists now on trial here who are masquerading under the good old American names of Orr and De Witt.

ALBANY, JANUARY 23.

Effect of Naval Medals as Ballast.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE *SUN*—Sir: Rear Admiral Sims is quoted as saying that if he wore all his medals he would "have a heavy list to starboard."

How come? Thought only life saving medals were worn on the right board?

BLAIR PETER.
New York, January 23.

THE TERROR OF FRISCO.
Out upon the edging of the blue Pacific Ocean.
Twitters now a town that is in a state of keen commotion.
There they are preparing.
With a dash, delight and daring.
For the June time westward faring.
Of Democratic faith.

The Golden Gate is speeding up its so, to speak, its gutting.
And every one is making weight that ever did make weight.
The heaviest artillery.
The noblest ship of the navy.
As well as Jack and Jill.
Yes, all that Frisco boasts.

So Frisco weaves her fairy spell against the coming war.
And for at least that week in June will be no doubt a hummer.
All rivalry and ruddiness.
And luxury and costliness.
Agreeing all the pretenses.
Of politics to can.

But what has got the rest of us up in the air with guessing.
Is why has Frisco started this striving and this striving.
The town expensively bedecked.
Its nerves monastically wrecked.
And all for what—no help select.
November's also a mess.

MAURICE MORSE.

PAN-AMERICA ASKS LOAN FOR EUROPE
Would Take Billion of U. S. Money and Send Commodities Across Atlantic.
PRACTICALLY MIDDLEMAN
Financial Congress Adopts Recommendations to Give Trade Impetus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Recommendation that proposed relief for Europe from the United States be furnished through the medium of loans to the countries of South and Central America, the proceeds of which would be used to pay the debts of those countries to Europe in the form of foodstuffs and other necessities, was considered to-night by many delegates to the second Pan-American Financial Congress as the outstanding conclusion of the congress, which closed its sessions to-day.

The European relief recommendation, presented to the congress by Dr. Jose Luis Tejada, was embodied in a series of eighteen resolutions setting forth the conclusions reached at the week's meeting. Dr. Tejada and other delegates pointed out that as Europe before the war, many of the southern republics were indebted to many European nations needing relief and were in a position to pay those debts with the needed commodities. The United States, it was asserted, would confer a double benefit by allowing the Latin American countries to act as the "middlemen" in proposed relief measures. To the advantage of all concerned, Dr. Tejada said, and at least \$1,000,000,000 could be made immediately available to Europe through the plan.

The congress at its closing session heard addresses by W. P. C. Harding, governor of the United States Federal Reserve Board, and by Dr. Enrique Martinez Sobral of the Mexican delegation.

Some Reservations Made.
The recommendations of the congress, to which Bolivia, Brazil and Venezuela also sent delegates, were the most noted reservations dealing for the most part with the recommendations of certain sections, were set forth in a statement to-night as follows:

That the names of the International High Commission be changed to the Inter-American High Commission, the better to indicate its constituency and sphere of work.

That the report of the transportation committee recommending increased freight and passenger ocean service to South America, be transmitted to the United States Shipping Board for consideration and action.

That the recommendations dealing with railroad transportation, postal and telegraph facilities be sent to the Inter-American High Commission for action.

That the legislation of certain States of this country be so modified as to permit operation of branches of Latin American banks within their jurisdiction, under proper regulation, so as to secure equality of treatment.

That the Inter-American High Commission study the possibility of securing uniformity and equality of treatment in laws regulating foreign corporations in Latin America.

That the Inter-American High Commission develop increased use of acceptances for the purpose of financial transactions involving import and export of goods. The hope is expressed that the United States will offer a widening market for long time Latin American securities.

That the Inter-American High Commission be asked to further the establishment of an international gold fund, which plan already has been adopted by several of the member States.

That the Inter-American High Commission call to the notice of the American Government the desirability of adopting a uniform law on the subject of checks.

Would End Double Taxation.
That the Inter-American High Commission be asked to study the best method of avoiding simultaneous double taxation of individuals and corporations in Latin American countries.

That the American countries which have not done so ratify the convention adopted by the International American Congress at Buenos Aires in 1920 for the establishment of an international bureau at Havana for registration of trade marks.

That American countries which have not done so ratify the convention adopted at Buenos Aires in 1913 concerning patents and copyrights.

That the Webb law be amended to permit American companies importing raw materials from foreign countries abroad to form under proper government regulations organizations enabling such companies to compete on terms of equality with companies of other countries associated for the conduct of such business.

That the commercial attaché service be extended with appropriate training for all branches of the foreign service as a means of developing commercial relations.

That a simultaneous census be taken by all American countries at least every ten years, observing uniformity of statistics.

That the metric system of weights and measures be universally adopted and until such time as that is done articles marked by the standards used in the United States also marked according to the metric system.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY DINES.
Dr. Lambert Chosen President at 134th Annual Dinner.
The St. George's Society of New York held its one hundred and thirty-fourth annual meeting last night in the Hotel Pennsylvania. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Walter E. Lambert; first vice-president, J. Vilpand Davies; second vice-president, Dr. T. Ashley Sparks; treasurer, Rupert S. Hughes; secretary, Frank H. Vermorel; assistant secretary, Claude K. Leiger.

A dinner followed, at which speeches were made by Mark Shelton, High Commissioner for Australia, and Dr. G. Gloster Armstrong, Consul-General of Great Britain. A film depicting the tour of the Prince of Wales through Canada was shown.

ROOSEVELT LAYS SCHOOL STONE
Building in New Rochelle Is Named After His Father.
Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt laid yesterday the corner stone of the new school building erected at Wykagyl, New Rochelle. Several hundred men and women stood in the rain during the brief ceremony.

Col. Roosevelt in his short address paid a high tribute to motherhood and spoke of his own four children. Because of his late father's interest in children, he said, he considered it appropriate to name public schools for his father.

The Sun Calendar
THE WEATHER.
Eastern New York—Snow in north snow or rain in central; rain in south portion to-day. To-morrow cloudy or colder, probably local snow; fresh air winds.
New Jersey—Rain to-day. To-morrow cloudy and probably local snow; fresh air winds.
New England—Snow to-day and probably to-morrow. Colder to-morrow; northeast to north winds.
Southern New England—Rain or snow to-day. To-morrow local snow and cold northeast winds.
Western New York—Snow to-day and probably to-morrow. Colder to-morrow; fresh air strong northeast to north winds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A moderate to heavy snow from the upper Ohio Valley southward to the Texas coast while the entire area to the northeast is covered by high clouds. The snow in the north also remains high over the Atlantic coast and is rising generally in the extreme West and areas were general. The snow in the north also remains high over the Atlantic coast and is rising generally in the extreme West and areas were general.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth day of the year.

Stations.	High.	Low.	Open.	W. Wind.	Clouds.
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
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Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy

Stations.	High.	Low.	Open.	W. Wind.	Clouds.
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy

Stations.	High.	Low.	Open.	W. Wind.	Clouds.
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy

Stations.	High.	Low.	Open.	W. Wind.	Clouds.
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy
Albany	34	24	28	W	Cloudy